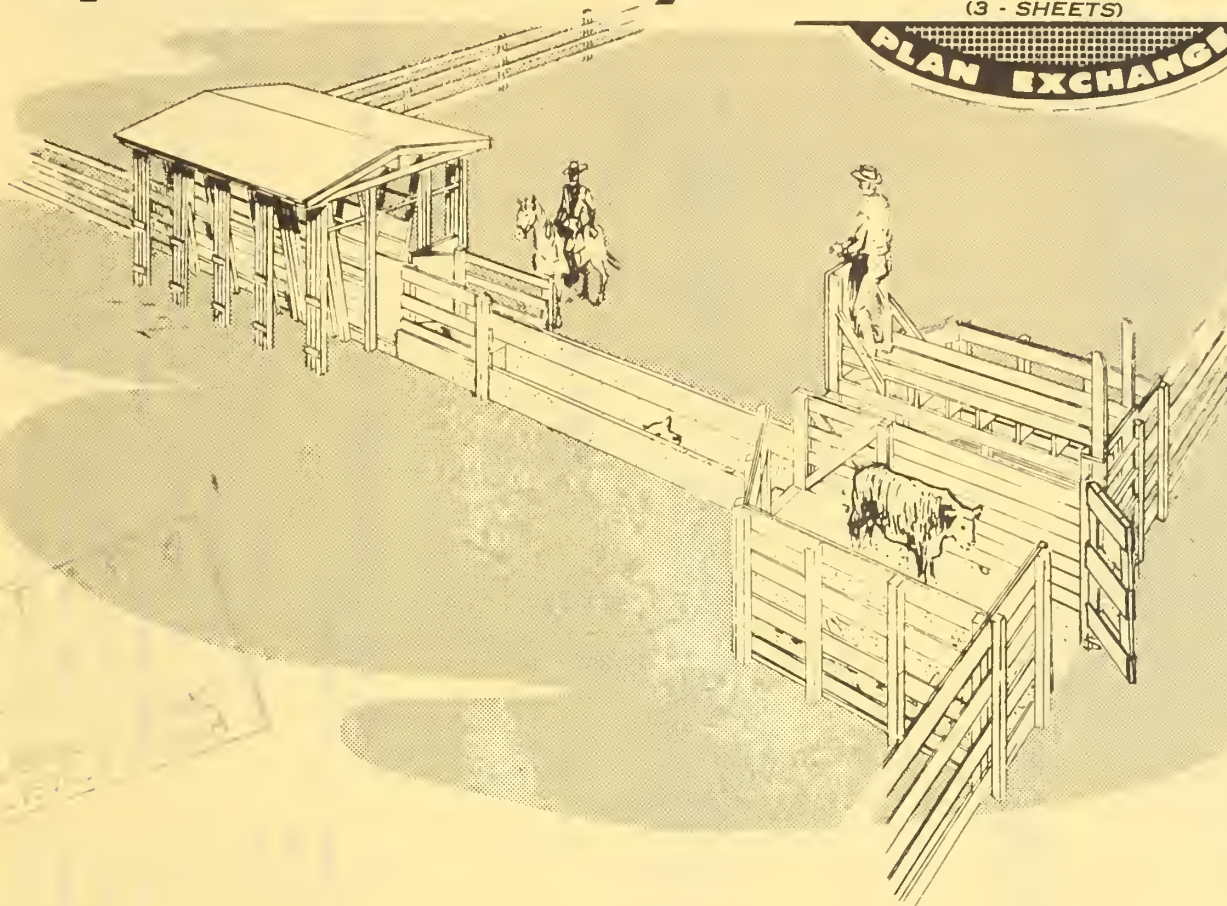


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Cattle Dipping Vat & Inspection Facility



This cattle dipping vat and inspection facility is designed for the inspection and treatment of cattle infected by or exposed to cattle scabies or to mange, ticks, lice, screwworms, or other ectoparasites. The facility may be used on farms, ranches, feedlots, stockyards, or at auction markets.

The covered inspection chute, at the left in the picture above, has 2-inch pipe side rails to give an unobstructed view. Sliding gates at both the entrance to and exit from the chute prevent cattle crowding and allow ample time for an inspection. Three-way cutting gates are placed at each end of the chute to divert cattle to the right, left, or straight ahead.

The sides of the vat are low so cattle can be ducked for complete treatment or aided if they have trouble swimming. When not in use, covers keep out rain water and prevent anyone from falling into the vat.

The man standing on the catwalk above the drip pens controls the gate that shunts cattle to the right or left pen. Drip pens are sloped and guttered to a drain that empties dip back into the vat when the vat is not in use. Dip is saved by holding cattle in drip pens until the excess dip has drained from their hair.

The control valve that admits water to the vat is in a locked pit. This precaution keeps anyone from weakening the dip by adding water without adding chemical. Careful regard for the proper dip concentration is essential for effective parasite control.

Complete working drawings may be obtained from the extension agricultural engineer at your State university. There may be a small charge to cover cost of printing.

If you do not know the location of your State university, send your request to Agricultural Engineer, Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. He will forward your request to the correct university.

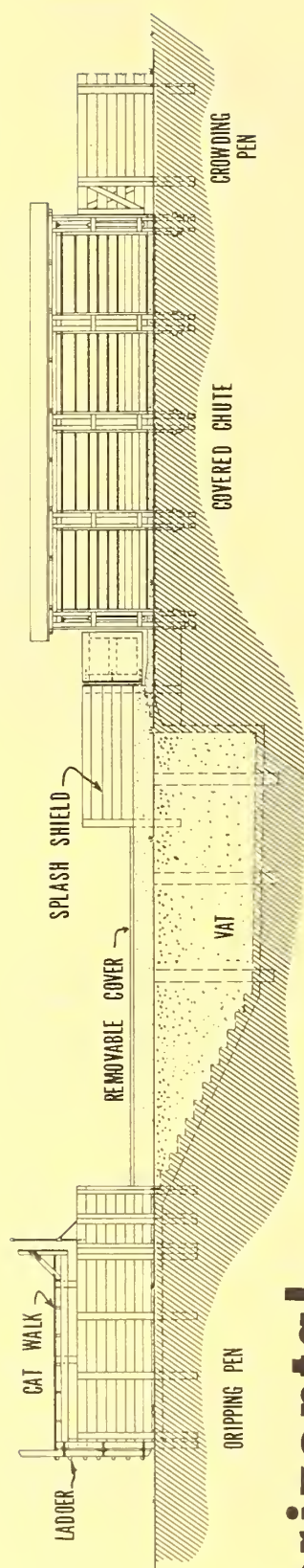
Washington, D.C.

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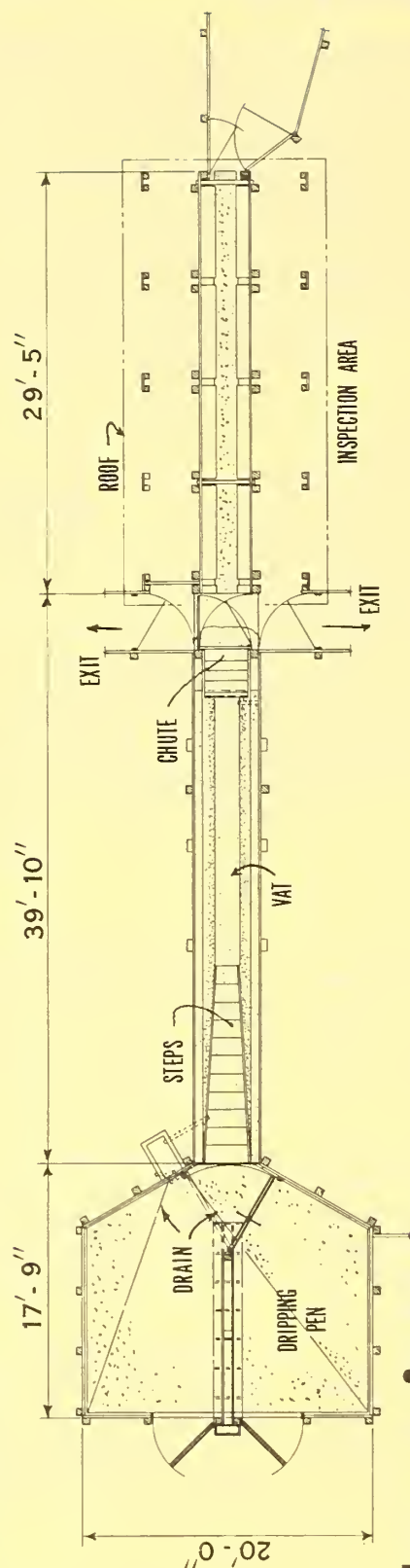
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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horizontal



plan view

The above views show the inspection chute on the right and the dripping pens on the left. Guard fences at the vat entrance prevent cattle from leaping outside the vat. A series of stepped notches in the floor at the entrance to the vat catch the rear feet of the animals when they bunch their feet to jump into the vat. The steps keep them from slipping and prevent leg strain or similar injuries. When a good footing is available for the rear feet, cattle jump into the vat, go completely under, and receive a good treatment. Steps at the exit

end of the vat are easier for cattle to climb than a notched ramp.

Cattle should remain in the dip from 1 to 3 minutes depending upon the chemical being used. The length of vat and the size of dripping pens shown above should handle 50 to 150 head per hour. If more must be dipped, to make the facility adequate, the vat may be lengthened and the dripping pens enlarged. The dripping pens shown will hold 30 head.

